

W O O

WOODSARE. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *fare*.] The froth called *woodfare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOODSEERE. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *seer*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree.

From May to October leave cropping, for why, In *woodseere*, whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

WOODSORREL. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *sorrel*.] A plant. The characters are: it hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into several divisions: the pointal, which rises from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into feminal cells, opening outward from the base to the top, and inclosing seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*

WOODWARD. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *ward*.] A forester.

WOODY. *adj.* [from *wood*.] 1. Abounding with wood. Thou hast led me up A *woody* mountain, whose high top was plain. *Milton.* Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades He met her, and in secret shades Of *woody* Ida's innest grove. *Milton.* Four times ten days I've pass'd Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.* Diana's *woody* realms he next invades, And, crosses through the consecrated shades, *Addison.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood. In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic. *Grew.* Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods. With the *woody* nymphs when he did play. *Fairy Queen.* All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind, And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Fairy Queen.*

WOOL. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] One who courts a woman. The *woolers* most are toucht in this offence, To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.* Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *woolers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.* Ururping *woolers* felt his thund'ring word, And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creesh.*

WOOF. *n. f.* [from *woove*.] 1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Texture; cloth. A vest of purple flow'd, Iris had dipp'd the *woof*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* I must put off These my sky-ropes, spun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton.* To spread the pall beneath the regal chair, Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippes' care. *Pope's Odyssey.*

WOOLINGLY. *adv.* [from *wooling*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. The temple-haunting martlet does approve, By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath Smells *woolingly* here. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

WOOL. *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.] 1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. Bafe-minded wretches, for respect of gain, some paultry *wool* may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate. *Sidney.* A gown made of the finest *wool*, Which from our pretty lambs we pull; Fair lined slippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.* Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give order that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.* Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any short thick hair. In the cauldron boil and bake; *Wool* of batt and tongue of dog. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

WOOLFEL. *n. f.* [from *wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool. Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

WOOLLEN. *adj.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse. I was wont To call them *woollen* vassals, things created To buy and sell with groats. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.* I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in *woollen*. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.* *Woollen* cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

W O R

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate, Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

WOOLLEN. *n. f.* Cloth made of wool. His breeches were of rugged *woollen*, And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hadibras.* Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a faint provoke! No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen* draper. *Pope.*

WOOLPACK. *n. f.* [from *wool* and *pack*.] 1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool. 2. The feat of the judges in the house of lords. At bar abusive, on the bench unable, Knave on the *woolpack*, sop at council-table. *Dryden.* 3. Any thing bulky without weight. Chaos of presbytery, where laymen guide With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

WOOLWARD. *adv.* [from *wool* and *ward*.] In wool. I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

WOOLLY. *adj.* [from *wool*.] 1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. When the work of generation was Between these *woolly* breeders, The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* Some few, by temperance taught, approaching slow, To distant fate by easy journeys go: Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling wool. What signifies My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shaksp. As You Like It.* Nothing profits more Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain, Nutritious! *J. Philips.*

WORD. *n. f.* [from *word*, Saxon; *word*, Dutch.] 1. A single part of speech. If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.* As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South's Sermons.* Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.* Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells, Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*

2. A short discourse. Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two? —Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shak. As You Like It.* A *word*, Lucilius, How he receiv'd you. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.* A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.* In a *word*, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tilletson.*

3. Talk; discourse. Why should calamity be full of *words*? —Windy attorneys to their client woes! Let them have scope, though what they do impart Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shak. R. III.* If you dislike the play, Pray make no *words* on't 'till the second day, Or third be past; for we would have you know it, The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.* Cease this contention: be thy *words* severe, Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.* If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.* If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diffuse of speech. *Spektator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention. In argument upon a case, Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shaksp.*

5. Language. Found you no displeasure by *word* or countenance? *Shaksp.* I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.* He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.* An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promise. Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shaksp.* I take your princely *word* for these redresses. —I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shak. H. IV.* The duke shall wield his conqu'ring sword, The king shall pass his honest *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token. Every soldier, kill his prisoners; Give the *word* through. *Shak. Henry V.*

8. Account; tidings; message. Bring me *word* thither How the world goes, that to the pace of it I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.* Why should the write to Edmund? Might not you Transport her purposes by *word*? *Shaksp. King Lear.* Two optick nerves the ties, Like spectacles across the eyes; By which the spirits bring her *word*, Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration. I know you brave, and take you at your *word*; That present service which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation. Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.* I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God. They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministrified. *Whig.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. Thou my *Word*, begotten son, by thee This I perform. *Milton.*

To **WORD**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute. He that defends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*

To **WORD**. *v. a.* To express in proper words. Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South's Sermons.* Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estr.* The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

WORDY. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verbose; full of words. Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spektator.* We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods, As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Briton.* Intemperate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORDE. The preterite of *wear*. This on his helmet wore a lady's glove, And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.* My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest That ever wore the name. *Race's Royal Convent.*

To **WORK**. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *worought*. [from *work*, Saxon; *worken*, Dutch.] 1. To labour; to travail; to toil. Good Kent, how shall I live and *work* To match thy goodness? Life will be too short. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* Go and *work*; for no straw shall be given you. *Ex. v. 18.* Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake, Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion. Glory grows guilty of detected crimes, When for fame's fake We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* In Morat your hopes a crown design'd, And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations. May be the Lord will *work* for us. *1 Sa. xiv. 6.* Our better part remains To *work* in close design. *Milton.*

4. To act as a manufacturer. They that *work* in fine flax. *Jf. xix. 9.*

5. To ferment. Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bac.* Try the force of imagination upon staying the *working* of beer, when the barn is put in. *Bacon.* If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

6. To operate; to have effect. With some other business put the king From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shak. As You Like It.* All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom. viii. 28.* Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.* Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works* diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.* These positive undertakings *worought* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

W O R

Nor number, nor example with him *worought* To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.* We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.* Objects of pity, when the cause is new, Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.* Poison will *work* against the flars: beware, For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun. Juvenal.* When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.* This *work* wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.* Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison on Italy.* The tibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *worketh* the slowest. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence. Without the king's assent You *worought* to be a legate. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.* He hath *worought* with God this day. *1 Sa. xiv. 45.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Work* on, My medicine, *work*! thus credulous fools are caught. *Shak. As You Like It.* I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not *work*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.* Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Cephel.*

9. To act as an object. Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon. *L'Estr.* Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.* The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way. Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.* Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated. Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves, Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To **WORK**. *v. a.* 1. To make by degrees. Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.* Through winds, and waves, and storms he *works* his way, Impatient for the battle: one day more Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*

2. To labour; to manufacture. He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.* The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *worought* from one form into another, 'till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burn.* This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.* The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *worought* upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.* They now begin to *work* the wondrous frame, To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.* The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

3. To bring by action into any state. So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains, *Works* itself clear, and, as it runs, refines, 'Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison's Cato.*

4. To influence by successive impulses. If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.* To hasten his destruction, come yourself, And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

5. To produce; to effect. Fly the dreadful war, That in thyself thy lesser parts do move, Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Fairy Queen.* Love *worketh* no ill to his neighbour. *Rom. xiii. 10.* Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.* We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.* Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.* Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders. *Drummond.*

W O R

4